

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

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號四月三年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876.

日九初月二年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, 131, Holborn Hill. E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUELOE & CAMPBELL, Amoy; GILES & Co. Foochow; HEDGE & Co. Shanghai; LANE, CHAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & Co. Manila; C. HEDDERLEY & Co. Macao; L. A. DA GRAGA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1843.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1860.

Recognized by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 FRANKS, 3,200,000 LONDON AGENT, 144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris. LONDON AGENT.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS.—At: Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ,

Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 DOLLARS. RESERVE FUND, 100,000 DOLLARS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. R. BELLING, Esq. Deputy Chairman—A. D. ANDER, Esq. J. F. COCHRAN, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai, EWEEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road, East. Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, say \$3.75 per paid-up share of \$125, is payable on and after FRIDAY, the 18th Instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager. Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

Auctions.

UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH AND COLONIAL MADE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, GLASS-WARE, PLATED-WARE, PIANO, &c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from JOHN G. SMITH, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1876, at Noon, at his residence, "Idia Wild," owing to change of residence,—

The whole of his Substantial English and Colonial-made Household FURNITURE, &c., comprising: Drawing, Dining and Bed Room Suites, Glassware, Plated Ware, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets, Engravings, Pier Glasses, Gasaliers, Gas Brackets, Carpets, Window Curtains and Cornices, Marble-top Tables, Book Case, Dining Table, Side Board, Whatnots, Chairs, Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, Washstands and Services, &c., &c.

And, A Cottage PIANO.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Feb. 28, 1876. mcd

Intimations.

NOTICE.

A MAN's character should be judged from what it has been before, and by that means elegance or worthlessness can be discerned. A story should be judged by its true or false bearings, so that right and wrong may be distinguished. The remarks apply to the case in which Messrs Tsang Shun Yee and Woo Lin Tak were, on the 27th day of the 10th moon last year (24th November 1875), slandered by Lai Ming Chun.

Messrs Tsang Shun Yee and Woo Lin Tak have been residing for more than ten years in Hongkong and have always been employed in representing Nam Pak Hong in their transactions with foreigners. While their character stands high, their conduct is excellent, and they have for a long time back been respected by both Chinese and foreigners. They have not only borne a name that is approaching to anything improper, but they have not in the course of all their actions done anything objectionable. Unexpectedly, however, slander came upon them unwares, but of course, when virtue stands high, reproach will come. They were therefore falsely charged by Lai Ming Chun's letter, which was void of all truth, with selling people for emigration abroad. They are indeed labouring under a false imputation from which it is now difficult for them to clear themselves. Our office, therefore, in punishing Lai Ming Chun for having done what he ought not to have done, orders him to pay the amount of \$500 (the amount of legal expenses) he has also by way of punishment to pay \$25 into the Poor Box for the benefit of the Hongkong Poor. He is further punished by having to pay the expenses of advertising in the Colony and foreign newspapers in the Colony, three of each, for the period of one month, a notice which will bring before the public his sin in this defamation. Reparations, like these will, perhaps, allay in a measure the indignation which Messrs Tsang and Woo feel.

When a man finds fault with others he ought in the first instance to enquire whether he himself is unblemished. Now Lai Ming Chun, as a man, is not one who is numbered among the gentry, nor is his name pronounced by the lips of the illustrious. Yet he falsely dilates in slanderous language and spreads diffidently by word of mouth stories to the detriment and pollution of (the good name of) Messrs Tsang and Woo. It was right therefore that Messrs Tsang and Woo sought to sue him in the Courts of Justice, and he was on the eve of being punished by the utmost penalty of the law. Fortunately, however, Messrs Tsang and Woo's magnanimity is expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and they deal with people liberally; with that end in view, they therefore prefer, instead of punishing him, as he rightly deserves, to forgiving him, as he has been guilty. Having ceased litigation now they have no resentment against any one, and by so doing they cherish the friendly tie that exists amongst the Chinese clans. They have also shown that in doing this they are inflicting a lenient punishment for the sake of a great warning. They are indeed fully sustaining the benevolent principles of the great men, and for this act of theirs, may the happiness (or good fortune) of Messrs Tsang and Woo never grow less.

THE UNIVERSAL CIRCULATING HERALD (TSUN WAN YAT PO).

Hongkong, February 19, 1876. msl

Intimations.

NOTICE IN EXPLANATION OF A SLANDER.

THE principles of right or wrong will reveal themselves in course of time, and this saying is clearly set forth in the History of China. When undue reliance is placed on statements by word of mouth, a good argument is always wanting, and this is what the Book of Changes has always guarded people against. If a man is not guilty of anything seriously wrong, is it likely that he will submit himself to be killed?

With regard to Lai Ming Chun, he is indeed a bare-faced fellow, and one who has no regard for anything. On the 27th day of the 10th moon last year (24th November 1875), he slandered Messrs Tsang Shun Yee and Woo Lin Tak by falsely accusing them of being engaged in the nefarious trade of selling people for the purposes of emigration, and that in their transactions they were in fact kidnapers. And finally, he recorded the same in the *Tsun Wan Yat Po*, (The Universal Circulating Herald), so that Messrs Tsang and Woo had thought of suing him before the local authorities, so that he might be punished for libelling people's character. Fortunately for him, however, Lai Ming Chun learnt in time of his own wrong in slandering the character of good men, and now he has voluntarily consented to pay the penalty of bearing the legal expenses in the sum of \$500, and to pay also (into the poor box) \$25 for the relief of the Hongkong poor; also, from his own funds, to pay the costs of inserting in the Chinese and foreign newspapers, three of each, for the period of one month, an article, in order to redeem himself from what he has been guilty of. But this, nevertheless, would not actually be sufficient to cover the enormity of his sin. The reason why Messrs Tsang and Woo consented to these terms was because they had been advised by intimate friends, who urged that, inasmuch as both parties were Chinese, how could they, Messrs Tsang and Woo, have the heart to see him (Lai Ming Chun) put in a goal of the foreigners? So that it would be far better that they should forgive him, but inflict a small penalty by way of a small warning.

It so happened, luckily, that Messrs Tsang and Woo's magnanimity proved to be as expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and it was thus that the matter was put to an end. This is sufficient to show that Messrs Tsang and Woo are peaceful and quiet men, and that they have done a very good act. But Lai Ming Chun is a man who is very much conceited (he is the night pedestrian who thinks a great deal of himself), and one who falsely dilates in satire and raillery. He began life in a very mean position, and is not of a respectable family (his descendant of the pure and white). While in a menial position, he, moreover, offends his superiors. Therefore it would not be arbitrary were he to be put to the sword (it under the law). Now that he is only fined in so small a sum, it is indeed his good fortune that he has escaped greater consequences.

ONE WHO UPHOLDS JUSTICE.

Hongkong, 19th Feb., 1876. mcl9

* This has reference to a Chinese story, which in its moral, is very similar to the Frog and Lill story in Aesop's Fables.—Translator.

NAVAL CONTRACT 1876-7.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Undersigned, until Noon on SATURDAY, the 11th March, 1876, from Persons desirous of supplying the following Articles for the use of H. M. Navy for the Year 1876-7, viz.:

1 REEF BEER, TEA, VEGETABLES, RAISINS, RICE, WATER, SUGAR, BISCUITS.

Printed Forms of Tender, and further particulars, can be obtained at the Naval Storekeeper's Office.

The right to reject the lowest or any tender is reserved.

JOHN BRENNER, Storekeeper.

H. M. Victualling Yard, Hongkong, February 26, 1876. mcl1

In the Goods of CAPTAIN LAWRENCE YOUNG, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Undersigned on or before the 32nd day of April, 1876.

And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to Pay to the Undersigned their several Debts without delay.

STEPHENS & HOLMES, Solicitors for the Executors.

2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, February 22, 1876. ap22

NOTICE.

G. B. ALLEN'S ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA and OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY will arrive per "Brisbane" about the 4TH MARCH, and will give a SERIES of PERFORMANCES.

Hongkong, Feb. 26, 1876.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. propose to hold a SALE of

RACING PONIES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES, &c., &c., &c.

On TUESDAY, the 7th March, 1876.

Parties wishing to have any lots included in the Sale will please send in particulars on or before SATURDAY, the 4th Instant.

Hongkong, March 2, 1876. mcb

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND Warrants for the Dividend to Dec. 31/75, at the rate of \$10 per share, can be obtained at the Office on or after 29th February.

By Order, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

No. 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, February 28, 1876. apl

Notices of Firms.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. HENRY CHARLES CALDWELL in the Firm of CALDWELL and BREASTON ceased on the 1st day of March, 1876.

The Business of the Firm will be carried on as heretofore by Mr. WILLIAM H. BREASTON in his own name.

Hongkong, March 1, 1876. mcb

NOTICE. I have this day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procuration.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MR. JAMES GREIG having been granted leave of absence, and THOMAS JACKSON will, until further notice, act as Chief Manager of this Corporation.

By Order of the Court of Directors, JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1876. mcb

NOTICE. The interest and responsibility of the late Mr. SIDNEY DRAOON in our Firm, ceased on the 9th September last.

Mr. ALBERT T. DUVAL was admitted a Partner therein on the 1st ult.

DEACON & Co.

Canton, February 1, 1876. mcl7

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Haiphong and Hanoi. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. LEUNG TUNG alias CHU SHUN, lately an employee in the LEE CHINE SHOP, No. 24, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, has not been employed there this year, and if he goes to any shops to get money, goods, &c., the Undersigned will not be held RESPONSIBLE for any Debts contracted by him. This Notice is given in order to prevent any future dispute.

LEE OHING SHOP.

Hongkong, February 23, 1876. mcb

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Shipbrokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS, E. C. RAY.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. By "OCEANIC."

THIS Season's American HAMS and BACON in prime condition. Smoked SALMON. Golden Gate Baker's EXTRA FLOUR in Barrels and Tins.

MADEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, February 19, 1876.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE. Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen.) Pints, \$18 " " " 5 per cent. discount on 35 cases.

Bourbon WHISKY. \$12 per case (1 dozen.) For Sale by HEARD & Co. Hongkong, June 22, 1876. ll

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG:—

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown rent, \$390.48.

MARINE LOT 111, WANGCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown rent, \$324.

INLAND LOT 591.—Situated on the Bonham Road and one of the finest sites for Villa residences in the Colony.

Annual Crown rent, \$79.78.

FARM LOT 17, POKEFOO LUM, adjoining Messrs Butterfield & Swire's premises.

Annual Crown rent, \$25.

AT KOWLOONG:—

MARINE LOT 4.—With a frontage of 100 feet on the Fraya, and with an area of 50,000 feet.

Reduced Annual Crown rent, \$10.

AT YOKOHAMA:—

LOTS No. 6 AND No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Outhouses. Area 1,064 Taubos of 36 square feet.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Sulk Press, Compressor's Quarters, Stabling and Fire Engine House. Area, 654 Taubos.

Ground rent, \$154.87 per annum.

Applications for purchase, or further information, to be made to

J. WHITTALL, T. G. LINSTAD, Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate, 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS," Captain BURNIS, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 5th Proximo, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, February 23, 1876. mcb

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "STENTOR" will be despatched on or about the 8th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, February 23, 1876. mcb

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO & PORTS IN JAPAN.

The Company's Steamship "PATROCLUS" will be despatched on or about the 9th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, February 23, 1876. mcb

FOR SAN FRANCISCO (DIRECT.)

The Steamship "CROCUS," Capt. JOY, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 1, 1876. mcl5

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to HIOGO & NAGASAKI.) The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "BOMBAY" will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the *Osaka* with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent. Hongkong, March 3, 1876.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI. The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "HIBLUNG" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent. Hongkong, March 3, 1876.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A-1 British Clipper-ship "GRYFE," THOS. ROBERTS, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A-1 American Ship "LATHLEY RICE," RAY T. LEWIS, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A-1 American Ship "HAZE," WILKINSON, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

The A-1 British Ship "SARAH NICHOLSON," 933 Tons Register, Captain SELKIRK, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND RETURNING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "GREAT REPUBLIC" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passages and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, PRYSE WEST.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, February 15, 1876. mcl5



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;

Also,

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship LOMBARDY, Captain E. M. GILSON, with Her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places, on THURSDAY, the 10th Instant, at Noon.

CARGO will be received on board until Noon; SPECIE and PARCELS at the Office until 2 p.m. on the 10th Instant.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or with Parcels, and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

A. MEIVIER, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, March 3, 1876. mcl6

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 1st April, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, PRYSE WEST.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, March 1, 1876. ap1

For Sale.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

FRESH Takasima COAL, in lots to suit purchasers. LARGE Handpacked, Double-screwed at \$3 per Ton. SMALL, at \$4 per Ton.

Apply to T. G. GLOVER, No. 7, Queen's Road, at East Point, Hongkong, December 3, 1875.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.

China Mail Office.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an Interest Dividend of 15% to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy holders, annually, in cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

LANOASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted for first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. E. COUGHRAN, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 5, 1875.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL.....£250,000.

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ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 9, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding Warrants against unpaid Dividends, Interest, or Bonus, are requested to present same for payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank before the 1st April, 1876, otherwise their claims will not be recognized.

ADOLF ANDRE, Liquidator.

F. D. SASSOON, Liquidator.

Hongkong, December 20, 1875. ap1

THE SCOTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agent in Hongkong, for the above-named Company, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

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Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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It is agreeable to the palate, and induces in its
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broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves
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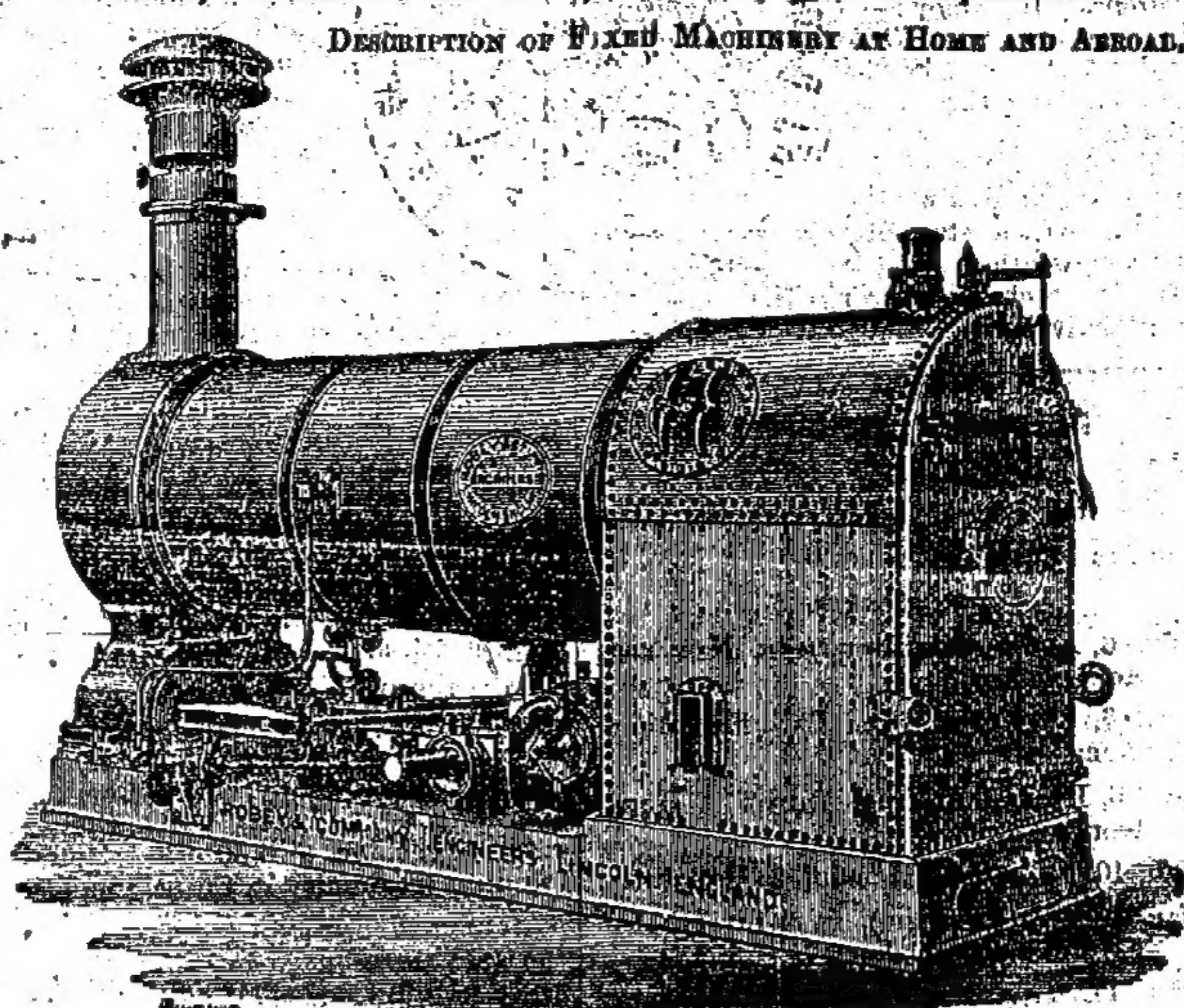
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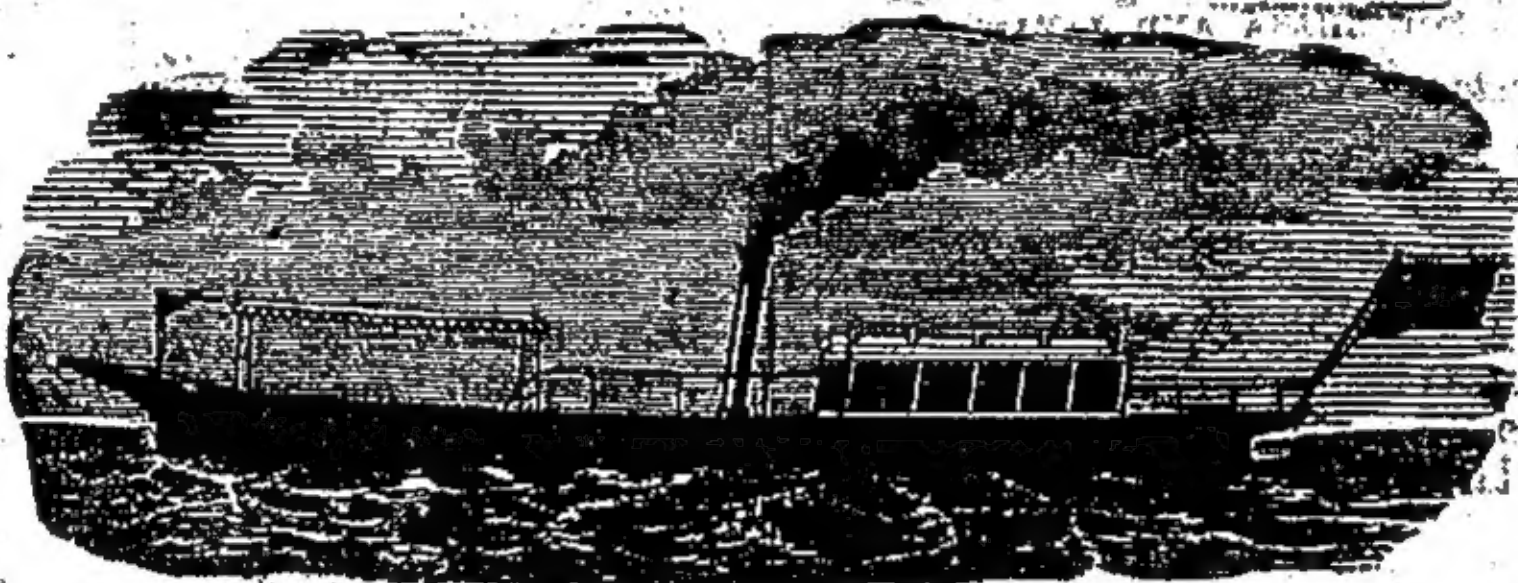


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"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old."
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To the Proprietors of
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28au75 11 26t 28au76

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Notices to Consignees.

S. S. OXFORDSHIRE,
FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Underigned, into their Godowns, whence and from the Wharf or Barge delivery may be obtained.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 12th Instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,**

Agents S. S. Oxfordshire.

Hongkong, March 2, 1876. mo6

Notices to Consignees.

S. S. BENLIDI,
FROM HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Underigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents S. S. Benlidi.

Hongkong, March 2, 1876. mo9

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S. S. DIOMED, FROM LIVERPOOL.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, February 29, 1876. mo6

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. TIGRE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Gange," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from the 28th Instant, at 10 a.m.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 2 p.m. To-morrow, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after Thursday, the 2nd March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, February 26, 1876.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.

The Steamship **"OXFORDSHIRE"**

C. P. JONES, Commander, is postponed until TO-MORROW, the 5th Instant, at 9 a.m.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents S. S. Oxfordshire.

Hongkong, March 4, 1876. mo6

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship **"HANKOW"**

SYMMINGTON, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **SIEMSEN & Co.,**

Agents.

Hongkong, March 4, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A. 1 British Ship **"SEALARK"**

WALKER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to **RUSSELL & Co.,**

Agents.

Hongkong, March 4, 1876. ap18

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A. 1 American Ship **"NIGHTINGALE"**

PALMER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to **RUSSELL & Co.,**

Agents.

Hongkong, March 4, 1876. ap15

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A. 1 British Clipper Ship **"SYDENHAM"**

FRANK BRISTOW, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to **VOGEL, HAGGARD & Co.,**

Agents.

Hongkong, March 4, 1876.

S. S. HANKOW,

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Goods by the above Steamer are hereby notified that the Cargo is being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Underigned, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining in store after the 12th Instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless applied for by the Consignees before 10 a.m. on Monday, the 6th Instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **SIEMSEN & Co.,**

Agents.

Hongkong, March 4, 1876. mo11

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 3, *Haidamachi*, Russian Corvette, 1000, Tiflis, Manila Feb. 28.

Mar. 4, *Haidamachi*, British steamer, 277, J. C. Abbott, Bochoy Feb. 1, Amoy & Swatow; 5, General, DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.

Mar. 4, *Union*, Spanish brig, 157, Matagorda, Manila Feb. 17, Sandalwood. — REMEDIOS & Co.

Mar. 4, *Hankow*, British steamer, 2882, Symington, London Jan. 18, via ports of call, and Singapore Feb. 27, 1 p.m. — STEAMER & Co.

Mar. 2, *Chinkiang*, for Shanghai.

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PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Haidamachi*, 124 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per *Chinkiang*, 3 Cabin.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Haidamachi* reports: strong E.M.E. and N.E. gales and cloudy weather throughout. In Foochow—Sun. Europe. In Amoy—Sun. S. S. *Equinox* in Swatow—Sun. *Bullfinch*, *Alaska* and *Abbott* on the 2nd about midnight passed a large three-masted steamer bound North.

The Spanish brig *Union* reports: fresh monsoon and fine weather.

The British steamer *Hankow* reports: had fine weather from Singapore until off Hainan, then had strong N.E. monsoon until arrival.

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is taken from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6, *Annie Bragdon*, from New York to Shanghai.

Jan. 6, *Oterpeps*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 6, *Lycia Till*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 10, *Echo*, from London to Hongkong.

Jan. 10, *Nearctic* (etc.), from Liverpool to Cardiff and Hongkong.

Jan. 11, *Titan*, from Penarth to Hongkong.

Jan. 12, *Petrolus* (etc.), from Liverpool to Shanghai.

Jan. 12, *Antipodes*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 14, *Hankow* (str.), from London to Shanghai.

Jan. 17, *Alex. McNeil*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 17, *Onward*, from Liverpool to Hongkong.

Jan. 18, *Sophie*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Orebia, Glenearn.

Flintshire, Caudia.

Galley of Lorne, Sumatra.

Sailing Vessels.

Forward Ho, Evelyn.

Undine, Katoa.

Paul Maria, Scotia.

At Liverpool,

Nestor (str.), Orestas (str.)

Agamemnon (str.)

CARGO.

Per *Goconda*, Raw Silk: from Japan for London, 32 bales; for Continent 116 bales; Shanghai for London 172 bales; for Continent 80 bales; Hongkong for Continent 6 bales; total 496 bales. Pongee Silk Shanghai for London 12 bales. Silk Piece Goods for London from Shanghai 12 cases, from Hongkong 6 cases; for Continent 1 case. Tea, Yokohama to London 11 packages.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

For YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.—

Per *OXFORDSHIRE*, at 8.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 5th Instant, instead of as previously notified.

For SAIGON.—

Per *ESTEPONA*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 5th Instant.

Per *PENED*, at 9.30 a.m. on Monday, the 6th Instant.

For BANGKOK.—

Per *DANUBE*, at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 6th Inst.

For SAN FRANCISCO.—

Per *OROCUS*, at 11.30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 15th Inst.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, March 2:—

Senior leaves for London on or about this date.

THURSDAY, March 3:—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Patrolus leaves for Shanghai on or about this date.

Goods per *Oxfordshire* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, March 10:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, March 11:—

Noon.—Tenders for Naval Contracts received by the Storekeeper.

SUNDAY, March 12:—

Goods per *Hankow* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, March 15:—

Noon.—*Crotia* leaves for San Francisco (direct).

3 p.m.—*American Mail* leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

THURSDAY, March 16:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

SATURDAY, April 1:—

3 p.m.—*Occidental* and *Oriental* S. S. Co.'s Steamer *Belgic* leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Warrants against undivided Dividends, Bonds of Interest on Victoria Fire Insurance Co., to be presented before this date.

SATURDAY, April 22:—

Claims against the Estate of Captain Lawrence Young, deceased, must be sent in on or before this date.

FRIDAY, June 30:—

Claims against the Estate of Frederick Heinrich Quast, deceased, must be sent in on or before this date.

Claims against the Estate of Martin Carroll, deceased, must be sent in on or before this date.

Claims against the Estate of Mary Roberts, deceased, must be sent in on or before this date.

MORNING, July 31:—

Claims against the Estate of Gustav Thibaut, deceased, must be sent in on or before this date.

Claims against the Estate of Richard Handley, deceased, must be sent in on or before this date.

Claims against the Estate of Lee Ah Yon, deceased, must be sent in on or before this date.

Claims against the Estate of Man Chan, deceased, must be sent in on or before this date.

Claims against the Estate of John John Bui, deceased, must be sent in on or before this date.

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MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the First and Third Sundays in each Month:—At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion. On the Second and Fourth Sundays in each Month (and Fifth, if any):—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all Sundays:—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. On Wednesdays: at 5 p.m., Evening Prayer (shortened form), and exposition of Scripture. On all Holy Days:—At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration of Holy Communion every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

ously, an important one. In the course of the comments on the event the Press says:—The newly gained concession of friendly intercourse with the heads of old and recognized State Departments, of which the visit above-mentioned is the first result, is an important step towards placing foreign relations with China on a better and more satisfactory footing. That the agreement of the Peking Government to the demand for the right of intercourse with the Heads of Departments has not proved a hollow promise is due, in all probability, to the firm stand taken by Sir Thomas Wade in the matter, and it could be wished he had shown as much determination in other perhaps equally important matters. However, it is a point scored, and will undoubtedly have the effect of inspiring more respect for foreigners in the Chinese official mind, while the absurd estimate of foreign power formed by the vast mass of the people will now stand a chance of being corrected. With one or two exceptions, the twenty-six high officials referred to had previously never come in contact with Europeans.

THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

The Chinese Mail comments on the reported non-interference in the Japan-Corean affair. It thinks it impossible that the report can be correct, and that it behooves China to interpose on behalf of Korea, as otherwise she would be alienating herself from her proteges.

The Chung Ngor San Po (the Chinese issue of the Daily Press) comments on the ardent desire the Chinese officials possess of getting hold of men who have a knowledge of Western matters. It warns them against employing men who pretend to be conversant with foreign topics while they are really not. It caustically remarks on what constitutes a knowledge of Western matters, observing that even the "cleaning of knives and the washing of plates" are branches of Western knowledge.

The Universal Circulating Herald notices the arrival of the Minister elect to Spain, Peru, and America. It says there are still about 60,000 Chinese slaves in Cuba, the original number being over 140,000, but the majority had died of their miseries.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The steamer Java has gone to Kowloon Dock.

The Audacious will be docked at Aberdeen tomorrow.

The vessel we notified as being on Captain Sands' Slip yesterday should have been the Eryn, not the Cavalier Castle. The latter vessel left for Saigon the night before last.

The value of gold still increases; \$20 pieces are only obtainable now at a premium of \$1.60. The premium for banknotes has gone down somewhat, being now quoted at \$6 per thousand.

The contents of our 6th page in this issue are:—Portfolio, Ideal Marriage, Three Friends of Mine, London Gossip, Paris Gossip, Shaking the Carpet, Love Affairs of Celebrated People, "Barbarous" and "Barbaric," Woman's Home Love, and Miscellaneous.

The Surveyor General's department has been busy in cleaning and relaying the water pipes in some parts of the town. The condition of the pipes shows clearly that it was high time they were seen to, although, while the operations are being carried on, residents are of course necessarily put to inconvenience from the shutting off of the water-supply in particular localities for a few days.

The Cricket Match, Club versus 28th Regt., was played off to-day. The weather was much milder than yesterday, and this, in conjunction with the pleasure of hearing the band, (which was not in attendance yesterday), attracted a number of ladies to the field. The victory fell to the Club, with 6 wickets to spare, the result being:—
Club, 1st innings, 114
" 2nd " with 5 wickets, 89
28th Regt., 1st innings, 95
" 2nd " 83

The best score for the Club was 87 by Head, and for the Regt. 36 by Walker.

The Chinese steamer Yung Ching will leave at daylight to-morrow for the Coast Ports. She will take away the twelve successful candidates for cadetships at the Foochow Arsenal. They will be under the charge of Mr Wong Shing, who has been commissioned to get them from Government Central School. When the batch was selected, some hesitation was shown on the part of parents to let their children apply, but when the second batch was ordered, no more hesitations were shown, and no less than 200 applicants were received, and on this occasion, Mr Shing was largely consulted.

A CHINESE correspondent writes to us on the necessity of a new building for the Government Central School. After dilating on the unsuitability of the present structure, he says the site of the school leaves nothing to be wished for, as it is in the most central position, so far as the Chinese town is concerned. The Government cannot have a better site, and it would be a pity were it on account of the unsuitability of the building, removed elsewhere. It suggests that the property known as Rangel's Alley will be offered for sale soon, and Government might do worse than buy it and build a new school-house. The area is large enough, and the building would be in the same central position. The present school-house can be sold, and no doubt it will fetch a high price. If the new site in question is not sufficient to provide a playground for the boys, our correspondent recommends the resumption of at least a part of the Bamboo Plantation adjoining the Central School, so as to make it into a place of recreation for the scholars.

The following is the order of Service of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 1st Sunday in Lent, 6th March, 1876.

Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Bishop of the Diocese; First Lesson, Genesis, xix, 12 to 20; Second Lesson, Mark, vi, from 30; Venite, 9 Mercer; Te Deum, Oakley; Benediction, 2 Mercer; First Hymn, "Have mercy, Lord, on me," No. 145 Mercer; Kyrie, C. F. A. Sangster; Second Hymn, "Bread of the world, in mercy broken," No. 449 Mercer.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Rev. C. F. Corde, R.N.; First Lesson, Genesis, xiii, 20 to 21; Second Lesson, Romans, xiv, and xv, to 8; Psalms, 35 Monk; Magnificat, 78 Monk; Nunc Dimittis 9 Monk; Anthem, "O praise God in His holiness," No. 8; Hymn after Communion, 14 in Mercer (Tune A. and M.).

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)
4th March, 1876.

PELONIOUS INTENT.

The case of Luk A-Kwong, a chair coolie, who was sent to six months' hard labour for receiving and retaining a sum of money which had been paid him in excess by mistake, was reheard to-day, owing to a doubt whether the act came within the definition of larceny or not. The complainant, Mrs. Marty, was recalled and examined more closely as to the delivery of the notes. She said that she carried the roll of notes, one \$10 note and ten \$1 notes herself from Ullman's where he had the change. She went to the back part of her shop where although there was a light, it was dark, but she was sure she paid the prisoner what appeared to her to be a \$1 note instead of a \$10 note. The Magistrate committed the case for trial, being of opinion that it was one premeditatedly fitted for trial by a Jury. The prisoner was admitted to bail in two sureties of \$100.

DRUNKENNESS.

John Murray, a seaman unemployed, was again brought up for being drunk. He had been several times in goal before for a similar offence, the last time being only yesterday. Fined \$5, in default 4 days' imprisonment. The defendant pleaded that he was returning to the Sailors' Home after leaving the Court yesterday, intending to get something to eat, because he had not eaten anything for three days. He met a friend who treated him to two drinks, and as his lungs were bad, it took effect on him.

DESTITUTION.

Thomas Kelly, an Irish seaman unemployed, was brought up for being a destitute. He was found lying asleep in a tent on the Parade Ground. He was a destitute and had no means of subsistence. He was identified as having been in goal before for destitution. The Magistrate sent him to 14 days' imprisonment, meantime the Superintendent of the Goal was to give him every opportunity to leave the Colony, as the defendant thought he could get a ship by Tuesday next.

A JUVENILE THIEF.

Lo A Chai, a boy 13 years of age, was convicted of stealing an article from a boy five years of age. He was sent to 48 hours' solitary confinement and to be whipped ten strokes on the breech.

CHAIR-HIRE.

Thomas Headlands, seaman British str. Bayladi, was fined \$2 for assaulting a chair-coolie, and to pay 40 cents amends as chair-hire.

THE NEW YEAR RECEPTIONS AT PEKING.

(N. O. D. News.)

The sun had not shone before upon what Peking beheld on Friday, the 4th of February, A. D. 1876. It was the 10th day of the 1st moon of the 2nd year of Kwang eu. The scene was the Tsung-li Yamen, or Board of Foreign Affairs; but the courts of the Yamen were crowded, and the street was full of sightseers. The people saw it. Did they understand it? It was a surprise prepared by the Prince of Kung—at least, I have gone about to enquire, and no one seems to have expected it, until their eyes saw it. But what was it? Well, simply this: His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung, surrounded by the other eight Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen, and supported by—well, by twenty-six most prominent of the Chinese Empire—Governors of State, Grand Secretaries, Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the several Boards, of the Censorate and the Imperial Academy; a Duke and a Marquis of the Imperial lineage; last, but not least, the two tutors of the late Emperor—in a word, the Chinese Government shaking hands, and taking repeated glasses of wine with the Representatives of Western Nations—receiving their congratulations on the Chinese New-Year. O tempora! O mores! Does China move? I fear it moves. The ceremony above referred to had taken place before; but those extra twenty-six presented themselves only this Year of Grace of seventy-six. It was grand, in the Prince's and down grand

fully (I hear)—and the event makes the year memorable. Let us, however, thank the memory of poor Marjory; and let us thank Sir Thomas Francis Wade, by whose efforts the Imperial Edict of last September was obtained (among other recent measures), regarding friendly intercourse between the Heads of the several Boards and Departments, and the Ministers of the various Powers resident at the Capital.

I have been at some pains to procure for you, and send herewith, as a historical curio, a list of the twenty-six magnates, may their action be magnetic in transferring China—who received five days ago the Representatives of Foreign Nations, in the following order:—

At 11 a.m.—Sir Thomas Francis Wade—Great Britain.
At 11.30—M. du Butzow—Russia.
At 12—Mr. Holcombe—United States.
At 1.30—M. von Brandt—Germany.
At 1.45—M. de Schaeffer—Austria.
At 1.50—Mr. Mori—Japan.
At 2—Dr. Elmner—Peru.
At 2.30—Count de Rochedouart—France.

List of Heads of Departments present at Reception at the Tsung-li Yamen, Feb. 4th, 1876:—

1. Ying Kwei, Assistant Grand Secretary, Preside Board of Civil Office.
2. Peng Kiu-yu, Vice-Preside. Board of Civil Office.
3. Tai Ling, (Duke of the Impl. Lineage), Preside. Board of Revenue.
4. Yuan Pao-hung, Vice-Presidents of Board of Revenue.
5. King Sheng, Board of Revenue.
6. Ling Kwei, (an Imperial Councillor), Preside. Board of Ceremonies.
7. Wang-sho, Vice-Preside. Board of Ceremonies.
8. Mien I, (an Impl. Councillor), Vice-Preside. Board of Ceremonies.
9. Su Tung, Vice-Preside. Board of Ceremonies.
10. Kuang-show, President of the Board of War.
11. En Sing, (a Marquis), Vice-Preside. of the Impl. Lineage). Board of War.
12. Hia T'ung-shan, Vice-Preside. Board of War.
13. Shoo K'it, Vice-Preside. Board of War.
14. Hwang-yu, Vice-Preside. Board of War.
15. Hwang-tung-ho, Vice-Preside. Board of War.
16. Li Hung-tao, Preside. of the Board of Works.
17. Ho Ting-Kien, Vice-Presidents of Board of Works.
18. Kwei T'ing, Vice-Presidents of Board of Works.
19. I Chen, Vice-Presidents of Board of Works.
20. Tiao Pao, President of Colonial Office.
21. Teh Oh'ang, Vice-Preside. Do.
22. Sin Shu, Vice-Preside. Do.
23. King-ling, President of the Censorate.
24. Yang-Yen-shen, Members of Do.
25. Hwei Sin, Members of Do.
26. Tung Hwa, Members of Do.
February 8th.

In connection with the enlargement of intercourse with the high officials at Peking, details of which are given above, our readers may be glad to learn the actual composition of the "Yamen of Foreign Affairs" as at present constituted. The existence of the Chinese Foreign Office dates from the beginning of the year 1861, when it was formed as a species of Cabinet on the same principle as the K'ung K'it Yu, or Grand Council of State, four out of the five members of which are likewise heads of the Yamen. The following is a list of the present members, in addition, the principal offices of State they fill:—

Prince of Kung, Grand Secretary Wen-tang. Do. do. Pao-yin, Chancellor of the Han-lin, Supervisor of the Board of Civil Office, etc., etc.
Assistant Grand Secretary Shen Kwei-fen, President of the Board of War, etc., etc.
Tung Shu, President of the Board of Revenue.
Mao Ch'ang-hi, President of the Board of Civil Office.
Ch'ang-how, Vice-President of the Board of Civil Office.
K'wei Sun-tao, Acting Vice-President of the Board of Civil Office, and Envoy-designate to Great Britain.
Ch'ang-lin, Vice-President of the Board of Works, and Junior Lieutenant-General of Gendarmerie.
Hia Kia-hao, Vice-President of the Court of Transmissions.
Of the above, one-half are Manchus and one-half Chinese. The clerical staff of the Yamen is composed of 36 ch'ang-ling or Secretaries, of the same footing as, and interchangeable with, the 60 Secretaries of the Grand Council.

CHINESE TOPICS.

(Pioneer.)

Ceylon is represented in the local papers as containing a good deal of country adapted for tea-planting. If a fair amount of shelter from wind can be secured, tea, it is argued, should succeed in the island up to elevations of six or seven thousand feet above the sea-level. The finest Chinas trees are grown on the slopes of hills, not so high perhaps as those of Ceylon, but allowing for differences of latitude and also for the fact that Ceylon is an island, while China is part of a Continent, presenting very similar conditions. In Ceylon, moreover, it is added, there is a good deal of land too low and too wet for coffee, where tea ought to do well. The rainfall and its distribution being much the same as in Assam.

English people at home are sometimes distressed to think that by growing opium in India we corrupt the morals of the Chinese. At the Cape Colony public anxiety takes another direction. There people stand in terror of being corrupted themselves by the Chinaman, and taught to crave the hateful poppy, "ten times more fatal than the strongest drink." The opium den may yet displace the public house, but not, we suppose, before the Cape Colonists and their demoralizers have fought out an opium war. A black look-out for Mr. Froude's South African confederation. But on looking into the secret of this new alarm, we find that a kind of trades-unionism has much to do with it. Having pretty well filled up the labour markets in California, Australia, South America, and the Eastern Archipelago, the Chinese have now turned their attention to the Cape Colony. The consequence has been a panic in the labour market; public meetings and furious resolutions to keep out John Chinaman by hook or by crook. At one meeting, "Mr. Dolphin," a carpenter, indignantly admitted, in the course of a magnificent oration, that one Chinaman was at least equal to three Chinamen, in which case it is rather difficult to see what the English labourer has to fear from competition. We are sorry to see that the orators relied on the brute force of abuse. "It is all rot," should one gentleman, by way of comment on an amendment friendly

to the Chinaman. "Cut off their pigstails and chuck them over the bar," exclaimed another.

It has just been reported that 1,200 Russians have pursued a body of Korean robbers into their native country. If they have, Korea may as well make up her mind to be called upon very shortly to give "guarantees" for her future good behaviour, no matter how unconscious she may be of having signed against her powerful neighbour. After the guarantees would naturally come a protectorate, and after this the fate of Khokand and her sister khanates. Even if the story of the pursuit were altogether groundless, the present position of Russia on the Korean frontier, and the present complications between China and Japan, might afford Russia a good opportunity for interfering. The Russian boundary marches with that of Korea on the north-eastern coast, Vladivostok and Posset being her remotest outposts in the direction of the Peninsula. The Korean King acknowledged allegiance to Japan and China both, but of late he has been trying to throw off the Japanese connection. He very lately sent an embassy to Peking, praying for the Emperor's recognition of his young son as heir-apparent; and the Peking Gazette announces the appointment of two Commissioners to proceed to Korea with instructions to give due effect to the King's request. Japan of course has resented this alike as an insult and a violation of her rights; and the European and American representatives in both countries have used their influence to prevent a war between them. Russia, however, may find it to her advantage to discover that the Koreans are exceedingly dangerous neighbours, in which case it would be self-evident that none could keep them in better order than the Russians themselves. Or, again, Russia might think fit to side with the Chinese, providing, perhaps, for certain concessions in the Chinese north-western districts, to which, it is said, she is desirous of laying down a railway.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Several large wooden buildings are being erected along the banks of Salween River, at Myingone and Tavoy, in Monmouth, by Burmese timber and rice traders who have purchased machinery and steam engines for saw and rice mills.

Marriage among the Burmese is a most peculiar institution and the "marriage knot" is very easily undone. If two persons are tired of each other's society, they dissolve partnership in the following simple and touching, but conclusive manner: They respectively light two candles, and shutting up their hut, sit down and wait quietly until they are burned out. The one whose candle burns out first gets up at once, and leaves the house (and for ever), taking nothing but the clothes he or she may have on at the time; all else becomes the property of the other party.

"It is not very improbable," says the Bassee paper, "that before long, we may see Burmese females employed as land surveyors, in the Amherst District. We are informed by the Burmese Master of the mixed school at Choungpoo, in the island of Bologny, that he has at the close of the present year, upwards of forty boys and girls learning English and Burmese, and some of whom are being taught land surveying. There is every hope that the Burmese females will make it their study, and thus be able to calculate the area of their paddy lands, under cultivation in any district, and satisfy themselves that the Theogees or tax-gatherers have not overcharged or erred in their calculations with respect to taxation, things they are believed to be not over-scrupulous about doing."

NAUTIC AND BALEET.

(Globe.)

We see that a Scottish divine has been expressing disapproval of the Prince of Wales witnessing the performance of the Indian Nautch girls, of whose dances no man has been heard. No doubt the worthy divine expresses the feelings of a certain class of people who are anxiously following the Prince's footsteps in order to see that he sets a good example to the poor heathens. Now, this strikes us as a very apt illustration of the proverb about "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel." According to the newspaper reports, there certainly does not seem anything special, either for commendation or reprobation, in the dancing in question; in fact, it was rather a "slow" affair, even with the novelty attached to it. The most striking feature seems to have been the amount of real jewellery worn by the dark "corpses." The style of the dancing is such that, according to some accounts, it is mostly a shuffle, in which the feet are scarcely lifted off the ground. Moreover, the girls are dressed with a propriety which, taking the warmth of the climate where they perform into consideration, must be more commendable than comfortable. We would ask the reverend gentleman to turn for a moment his eyes from the East to the West-end, and take a look at our nautch girls. He will no doubt at once perceive a contrast; not only the colour of the skin is different (of which, by the way, he will have ample means of observing), but also the dancing-girls of the West do it very differently. We have never heard of his Royal Highness being reproved for going to see our nautch girls perform. Why, then, should it be wrong for him to do the like in India?

A BEEF STEAK.

A facetious friend declared although he cared little for a "steak in the country," he liked a steak in town. The sublime idea of a beef steak is by no means fixed. By travelling across the sea it changes, if not its inherent essence, at any rate its phenomena or outward manifestation, and presents widely different features under various skies. In England the beef steak is a rump steak and the "point" where a noble circle or fat encloses a plump triangle of lean, is mostly omitted. At the thickness to which the steak should be cut, doctors differ. A large majority rules in favor of thick steaks, but an intelligent and voracious minority declares for thickness of half or at most three-quarters of an inch, on the ground that steaks of this thickness require only "one good turn," and when broiled over a clean fire become equally cooked throughout—a condition deemed impossible in those of greater density. Like other noble entities, the "point steak" has his poor relations, the blade-bone steak and buttock steak, both of which are but poor substitutes for a prime

steak of the dark-colored finely-grained meat which adorns the rump of a highland ox. In choosing steaks regard should be had to the color and grain. Pinky-looking beef is always immature, and if tender, tasteless; while coarse-fibred meat, albeit occasionally of high flavor, gives overmuch exercise to the masticators, and is, moreover, apt to put a heavy strain on the digestive organs. Except in the case of very small highland beef, which abounds not in adipose tissues, the rump steak should be endowed with a handsome margin of fat. It may be urged that few persons can consume a whole or even a part of the fat and that therefore it is so much waste. Now, this is not altogether true. The steak is boneless, and can therefore carry a little waste, and, if not fat, is rarely good.

Perhaps the finest and most perfect steak I have ever seen was cut from Christmas cattle and was not only fringed but margined with fat. In these cases the apparent waste was considerable, but the sublime sensation experienced in devouring the lean amply compensated for any loss incurred by an undue proportion of fat. "A fat steak," as a cookery said to a country friend who was worrying him about the price of wheat, "is a penny loaf always costs a penny." So is a steak a steak; and if some little bulk must be sacrificed in surplus adipose tissues, it "goes farther" than any meat known to the writer. Perhaps the principal reason why steaks are so miserably cooked in private houses is that no skill is shown in the management of the fire. A good bright fire topped with charcoal, or, in default of pure carbon, with coke, will produce the intense heat without smoke absolutely necessary to cook a steak to perfection. The bars of the gridiron should be rubbed with a little fat and are then ready to receive the steak, which, after being served from the parent rump and trimmed, should undergo no preliminary treatment, save a slight dusting with pepper. Salt should never be put upon the steak till it is cooked, as it causes the juices of the meat to flow; and the steak should be turned, and only once turned, and should by no means be prodded with a fork.

All hammering of steaks with cleavers or outlet blades should be avoided, and the use of hideous contrivances, resembling gigantic "backscapers" for punching and clapper claving the meat to make it tender, should be eschewed. Turned only once and broiled for about ten minutes over a clear fire, the steak is cooked, and should then be sprinkled with salt and served on a tremendous hot dish garnished with horse-radish. Confirmed steak eaters insist that nothing beyond pepper, salt, mustard and horse-radish is needed with a steak except a mealy potato and a slice of stale bread; but the diets of these degenerate days, and oyster sauce, fried onions or saucebarnaise are often served as accompaniments. Many gastronomes like their plates rubbed with a shallot, but more thorough-paced admirers of this odoriferous bulb, maintain that they as lief "be hanged for a sheep as a lamb," and cover their steak with actual shallot finely minced. Hot horse-radish sauce is also frequently eaten with a steak, and is an excellent companion to it. Mushroom catsup is also liked by many, but should always be made hot. The sight of a human being deluging a prime hot steak with cold catsup arouses stormy emotions in the bosom of a true steak-eater.

The practice of cutting steaks from the sirloin prevails in America as well as in France; but, although the upper and under portions are often divided into "sirloin steak" and "tenderloin," the truly national custom is to cut clean through the bone and sever both into one piece, which is then called a "porterhouse steak." There is a story current "on the other side" to the effect that on landing in New York, a gentleman of the Hibernian persuasion, endowed with lightness of heart and of luggage, often enjoyed by the "Irish emigrants," was enthusiastically received by a jovial compatriot, who having enjoyed the free air of Manhattan for about six months and being already a thriving citizen and a good Democrat, invited the "new chum" to eat a steak with him forthwith. Rushing into a restaurant he ordered a double "porterhouse" and was quickly served with that very agreeable species of the genus steak. "By the powers!" yelled the new comer, "to think that my mother's son should croak the salt sea to eat a mutton chop made of beef!"

The Hibernian definition actually gives a perfectly clear idea of the famous "porterhouse steak." These handsome cuts are broiled, and often served with mushrooms, making a capital dish for at least two persons. It must, however, be admitted that in America there exist persons depraved enough not only to fry these magnificent steaks, but like the man who ate asparagus at the wrong end, to pretend that they like them best that way. Spanish notions of cookery are hardly worth quoting; but for the sake of variety I may describe the peninsular mode of treatment. Neat slices are cut from the under side of the sirloin; meanwhile, a quantity of onions chopped very finely are put into a frying pan, with a liberal allowance of butter, and allowed to take a slight color. The pan is then drawn back and the pieces of beef, well seasoned with pepper and salt, are put in and fried in the butter. Served with the onions over and a quantity of stewed tomatoes, these slices are very eatable when nothing better can be got. The German beef-steak is a very inferior production. It is generally fried, is overdone, tough, and tasteless inside, and obnoxious in its outward appearance. In Vienna it is not uncommon to mince the beef finely, flavoured with pepper, salt, pounded onions and chopped parsley. It is then mixed with eggs to "bind" it, and is formed into the shape of small steaks or cutlets and fried in butter. The Saxons mix one part of lean chopped pork with two parts of beef, and proceed as above. None of the preparations, however, comes strictly under the category of steaks.—London Queen.

Miscellaneous.

MADAME Judie has received an offer from an American impresario to act during 1876, for £2,000 a month. This beats M. Faure, who is to have £12,000 for ten months. What will be the income of a primo tenore or primo donna by the end of the century? But Faure deserves to be a millionaire. He has forbidden the use of the claque in the Paris Opera when he plays.

MADAME Antonette Sterling, who, during the past few months, has been fulfilling an engagement in America, has returned to London. Concoria understands she will now reside here permanently.

Woman.—An imaginative writer says—

"Woman is compounded of three articles—sugar, starch of arms, and soft soap. Sugar, because of the sweetness apparent to all women, though it has become accented to domestic vinegar! Armes, because of the healing and soothing they yield to men after the trials of life; and soft soap, for reasons too obvious to need specification!"

PROVERBS.—(Preserved by Joshua Billings, Esq.)—Marry young, and if circumstances require it, often. Say how are you to everybody. Cultivate modesty, but mind and keep a good stock of impudence on hand. If a man flatters you, you can kalkerlate he is a rogue or you are a fool. If yd itch for fame, go into a graveyard and scratch yourself again a time stone. Tu lavers, like tu armies, generally git along quietly until they are engaged.

There's something that Governor Woodford will relish. An Ohio postess says that—

"His smile is sweeter than the light that plays Athwart the rosy cheek of Dawn." With sassafrazz toffy at only fifteen cents a pound, he can very well afford to recognize this compliment.—Brooklyn Argus.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.—At a camp meeting last summer a venerable sister began the hymn:—

"My soul, be on thy guard;

Ten thousand foes arise."

She began in shrill quavers, but it was pitched too high: "Ten thousand—Ten thousand," she screamed, and stopped. "Start her at 5,000!" cried a converted stockbroker present.—Scotsman.

THE OTHER DAY, while the gale was at its height, a nobby-looking Chinaman was walking behind a young lady dressed in the extreme of fashion, when a sudden gust of wind blew the Celestial's pigtail forward and wrapped the end of it around the lady's neck. Being frightened, she grabbed the end of the queue to snatch it away, but pulled in the wrong direction. The Chinaman also made a grab to recover his property, but he was out of luck, as he got hold of those long curls which are usually seen hanging down from waterfalls, as well as of his queue, and when he took a pull at it, only a little that was gathered into a small knot that stood erect, like the scalplock of a Plute brave. If ever you saw a Chinaman astonished at what he had done, it was that one.—Virginia City Enterprise.

WE (Civil and Military Gazette) have heard of a recent incident in connection with the opening of a certain small government railway line, and the christening of the engine that drew the first train, and which, if not amusing, is certainly very instructive. Well first and foremost, the chief engineer or engineer-in-chief, (we are not quite certain of the correct designation) applied for sanction for the purchase of the indispensable bottle of champagne. The controlling authorities wrote back to ask whether a pint of champagne would not do just as well as a magnum bottle. The chief answered it would be more orthodox to have the magnum size. Back came a query regarding the prices of magnums and pints. This was duly furnished according to the local rates, which differed from those advertised by Calcutta firms. The discrepance was quickly detected and satisfactory explanations followed. At length, sanction was granted for the obtaining of a magnum bottle of champagne for the opening ceremony, which passed off which precisely as the bill for the bottle of champagne was submitted, with other accounts, for audit, when some official returned the aforementioned bill, and refused to sanction the expenditure, as Public Works officials are forbidden by their code to purchase stores from the local markets, and as all necessaries must be obtained from England, by indent. Some more explanations ensued, but up to the present to no purpose as the man of red tape insists on maintaining the principles of the code, and appeals to the local Government of the province have proved of little avail.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, March 4, 1876.
OPIUM.—New Patna, cash, 61 1/2
" credit, 61 1/2
" Old Patna, cash, 61 1/2
" credit, 61 1/2
" New Benares, cash, 55 1/2
" credit, 59 1/2
" Old Benares, cash, 55 1/2
" credit, 59 1/2
" New Malwa, cash, 55 1/2
" credit, 59 1/2
" Allowance Teels, 10 a 32
" Old Malwa, cash, 59 1/2
" credit, 59 1/2
" Allowance Teels, 10 a 20

CAMELOR, ...
QUICKSILVER, ...
SALTPETRE, ...

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 3/8
Credit, 6 months' sight, ... 3/8
On Calcutta, Bank demand, ... R 220
" Bombay, demand, ... R 220
" Shanghai, demand, ... 72 1/2
" Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ... 72 1/2
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. B, ...
Sycee, ...
Mexicans, ...
Gold Leaf, ... 27.00
English Sovereigns, ... 5.45
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.47
Diacont, ... 7 a 8

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 8 per cent. prem.
I.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$490
China Fire Ins. Co., \$145
Victoria Fire Ins. Co., \$70
E.K. & W. Dock Co., 52 1/2 dls. ex div.
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$150
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$600
Chinese Insurance Co., \$218
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 850
C. & J. Marine Ins. Co., Tls. 67
Yangtze Ins. Association, Tls. 616
E.K. & M. S.-boat Co., 6 dls.
Union S. Navigation Co., Tls. ...
Shanghai Steam N. Co., Tls. 74
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$55 dls.
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$102 b

Temperature.

HONGKONG, March 4, 1876.
(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)
THERMOMETER.—9 A.M., ... 89
Do. 12 M., ... 88 1/2
Do. Maximum, ... 89
Do. Minimum, over eight, ... 88
BAROMETER.—2 A.M., ... 30.180
Do. 7 A.M., ... 30.180

POSTAL RATES.

(Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.)

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; O. P., cannot be paid; O. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate.

TOWN POSTAGE (Victoria) [Letter, Newspaper, Book, or Pattern, 2 cents.]

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS.—To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places the rate is, Letters, 8 cents; Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 6 cents, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India.

Correspondence to India by Private Ship cannot be prepaid, by Indian Mail prepayment is optional.

Asia, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c.

E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta.

LETTERS.—Ports of China and Japan, Macao, United States (U. S.), Bangkok, Manila, Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, Malta, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, (Fr.) 18, 10.

Zanzibar, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, 20; Mauritius, 22.

Alexandria and Suez, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 12, 10.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Suez (Br.), Zanzibar, &c., Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria, (Fr.) and Suez (Fr.), double postage. There is no Registration to Bangkok, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except Malta, W. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, &c. Books to New Caledonia, Letter Rate; Patterns cannot be sent by French Packet to Pondicherry, New Caledonia, Alexandria, or Suez, and cannot be paid to Saigon.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 10; 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.

via Letters, 18; 1/2 oz., 24; 1 oz., 30; 2 oz., 36; 3 oz., 42; 4 oz., 48; 5 oz., 54; 6 oz., 60; 7 oz., 66; 8 oz., 72; 9 oz., 78; 10 oz., 84; 11 oz., 90; 12 oz., 96; 13 oz., 102; 14 oz., 108; 15 oz., 114; 16 oz., 120; 17 oz., 126; 18 oz., 132; 19 oz., 138; 20 oz., 144; 21 oz., 150; 22 oz., 156; 23 oz., 162; 24 oz., 168; 25 oz., 174; 26 oz., 180; 27 oz., 186; 28 oz., 192; 29 oz., 198; 30 oz., 204; 31 oz., 210; 32 oz., 216; 33 oz., 222; 34 oz., 228; 35 oz., 234; 36 oz., 240; 37 oz., 246; 38 oz., 252; 39 oz., 258; 40 oz., 264; 41 oz., 270; 42 oz., 276; 43 oz., 282; 44 oz., 288; 45 oz., 294; 46 oz., 300; 47 oz., 306; 48 oz., 312; 49 oz., 318; 50 oz., 324; 51 oz., 330; 52 oz., 336; 53 oz., 342; 54 oz., 348; 55 oz., 354; 56 oz., 360; 57 oz., 366; 58 oz., 372; 59 oz., 378; 60 oz., 384; 61 oz., 390; 62 oz., 396; 63 oz., 402; 64 oz., 408; 65 oz., 414; 66 oz., 420; 67 oz., 426; 68 oz., 432; 69 oz., 438; 70 oz., 444; 71 oz., 450; 72 oz., 456; 73 oz., 462; 74 oz., 468; 75 oz., 474; 76 oz., 480; 77 oz., 486; 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151 oz., 930; 152 oz., 936; 153 oz., 942; 154 oz., 948; 155 oz., 954; 156 oz., 960; 157 oz., 966; 158 oz., 972; 159 oz., 978; 160 oz., 984; 161 oz., 990; 162 oz., 996; 163 oz., 1002; 164 oz., 1008; 165 oz., 1014; 166 oz., 1020; 167 oz., 1026; 168 oz., 1032; 169 oz., 1038; 170 oz., 1044; 171 oz., 1050; 172 oz., 1056; 173 oz., 1062; 174 oz., 1068; 175 oz., 1074; 176 oz., 1080; 177 oz., 1086; 178 oz., 1092; 179 oz., 1098; 180 oz., 1104; 181 oz., 1110; 182 oz., 1116; 183 oz., 1122; 184 oz., 1128; 185 oz., 1134; 186 oz., 1140; 187 oz., 1146; 188 oz., 1152; 189 oz., 1158; 190 oz., 1164; 191 oz., 1170; 192 oz., 1176; 193 oz., 1182; 194 oz., 1188; 195 oz., 1194; 196 oz., 1200; 197 oz., 1206; 198 oz., 1212; 199 oz., 1218; 200 oz., 1224; 201 oz., 1230; 202 oz., 1236; 203 oz., 1242; 204 oz., 1248; 205 oz., 1254; 206 oz., 1260; 207 oz., 1266; 208 oz., 1272; 209 oz., 1278; 210 oz., 1284; 211 oz., 1290; 212 oz., 1296; 213 oz., 1302; 214 oz., 1308; 215 oz., 1314; 216 oz., 1320; 217 oz., 1326; 218 oz., 1332; 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